AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Retirement of General McNuita. The determination of the first mortgage bondhelders of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road to force the retirement of General McNulta from the receivership of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road, is exciting a good deal of comment in railroad circles both East and West. The New York Commercial Bulletin of the 10th says: "Among those specially interested in the management of the road, outside of those having official connection with the property, the measure is regarded as wise. The amount of

bonds held by the dissenting first mortgage committee is not definitely known; but it is certain that the combined holdings of the Johnson committee and several prominent houses will be sufficient to secure a recognition of the committee's claims when taken up in court. at is proposed to have a receiver appointed to succeed Mr. McNulta on the lines to Ohio and Indiana. The action of the court, In view of the near approach of the time when a decree of foreclosure could be expected, is of course uncertain. The cause of the first mostgage holders' dissatisfaction is said to be chiefly the failure of Mr. McNulta to provide out of this year's earnings for the payment of enother overdue coupon, but it is probable that wery many of Wabash security holders have become dissatisfied because the line has been operated at times for political capital. This not a railroad man, and has been better known as a politician than in any other line." Judge Gresham being absent it is understood the application for his removal will be brought before Court, Nashville, Toun.

E. B. Thomas to Go to the Erie.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 -It is reported on good authority that E. B. Thomas, vice-president of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road, is to be made first vice-president of the Erie, suc-Is said, will take place Oct. I.

Personal, Local and State Notes. J. J. Henderson, general agent of the Adams Express Company at this point, is seriously ill. Another scalping office will be opened here to-

Martin. It is said to be backed by ample cap-The ticket brokers have organized a local association and elected George Frey chairman, C. P. Webb treasurer and J. G. Hollenbeck secre-

day under the Surgical Institute, by Theames &

If cars are scarce now, on the eve of business, what are the roads to do for cars, says a freight official, after the new crop begins to move in

General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, is confined to his room, owing to an inflamed eye, which is giving him a good deal of

President Harris, of the Northern Pacific railroad, says he will resign the presidency in favor of T. F. Ames, but will remain as chairman of Col. Horace Scott, who has become a large

railroad contractor, returned yesterday from Colorado, where he had been on business connected with a railroad enterprise. One of the ticket scalpers was yesterday selling tickets to Chicago at \$2. There are entirely

to many tickets of one of the Chicago lines in the hands or scalpers to make rates solid. The Baltimore & Ohio is to considerably inerease its quota of cars in the B. & O. Kanka-

kee Dispatch, which, although practically a new line, is becoming one of the most important and popular lines doing business in this territory. A. F. Banks has been appointed general freight agent of the Central Iowa road, vice A. B. Plough resigned. The appointment took effect yesterday. Mr. Banks for some time represented the Continental line at this point.

James Reed, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, is in the city. He reports travel over the road unprecedentedly heavy for September, and their August business was considerably ahead of last

There is a scheme on foot to have the Manitoba road gather in the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, and then the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will step in and absorb both. It will likely take months to carry out the programme, but that is unquestionably the one settled upon.

It is stated that T. W. Burrows has accepted she position of general superintendent of the A hicago & Atlantic road, and will retire from the superintendency of the Indianapolis & St. Louis road Oct. 1. Who will be his successor on the I. & St. Is has not yet been decided, but probably it will be filled by promotion.

An idea of the immense number of members of the Grand Army of the Republic which are going to Columbus, may be formed from the fact that since Saturday noon last forty-two special trains have passed through here, or left here, for Columbus. Each train averaged eleven coaches, and all regular trains hauled from three to five extra coaches.

The committee appointed by the Central Traffic Association to take steps to curtail the expenses of the association and to induce other poads in the territory to come into the association, is already at work, and they hope that be-fore the date fixed for Mr. Bianchard to retire such progress will have been made that he will withdraw his resignation.

It is understood that the Union Railway Company, as soon as they get well settled in the new Union station, will turn their attention to the ticket scalpers, who are becoming quite numerous in Indianapolis. The law of the State is quite severe on ticket scalpers, having been framed after the law of Pennsylvania against scalping, under which the Pennsylvania Compamy drove scalpers from that State.

Iowa shippers who filed with the Railway Commission complaints against the grangers are becoming alarmed over the skuation in that State, and have agreed to suspend the hearing of their cases pending a revision of rates which shall remove the cause of complaint. The shippers take the right position. They want as low rates as the roads can give and be properly operated, but no lower.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield road last week commenced doing their own business over the Belt road instead of having it hauled to eastern connections by the Belt road engines, end by so doing saved, last week, \$133, which certainly is worth looking after where a road has to economize in every respect to make both ends meet at the end of the year. There are betfor times shead for this road, however, unless all andications are deceptive.

It is stated that Geo. R. Blanchard is quite determined to sever his relations with the Central Traffic association, of which he has filled the position of chairman since February 1886. For sen years Mr. Blanchard was vice-president of the Frie, to which position he had gradually risen from the ranks, having began his railroad career as clerk in an office at Richmond, Ind. Rumor has it that the position of President of the Louisville & Nashville road is open to him if he

There has been no little complaint, says the Boston Advertiser, that the I., B. & W., now the Ohio, Indiana & Western road, has pubsahed no statement of earnings since January last. Judge Campbell, general solicitor of the woad, save that he "has the data in his office from which to compile the earnings of the I. B. & W. from January to date, but has not had time to make them up." Mr. Campbell says that the earnings show a decrease, as would be natavally expected, and accounts for this as follows: "The tonnage of the L. B. & W. has been greatly reduced this year because of the failure of the corn crop along the line. Beside this, the war among the railroads west of Chicago has hart our business by diverting from the I., B. & W. to Chicago roads business which we, under ordinary circumstances, should have hand-led." A dissatisfied security-holder, furnishes a statement to the effect that since the separation from the C., S. & C. the earnings of the L., B. & W. have proved that the disruption was unwise, and that the earnings of the road have de-

creased steadily since. Defending a Good Democrat.

Milwaukee Sentinel. A local Democratic paper in East Tennessee makes the following triumphant defense of its candidate for sheriff who had been charged with being a temperance man with prohibition ten-

dencies: "The enemies of Capt. George Hicks, our most prominent candidate for sheriff, maliciousy assert that he is a Prohibitionist. This is the blackest and most uncalled-for slander of the campaign. We have known the Captain for several years, and have positive proof that he is not a Prohipitionist, and in proof of this asserfon-which we do not make without mature deberation-we submit the following facts: On the night of May 10 the Captain got so drunk over at Frazer's Point that he had to be taken home in wagon. The next day, in the presence of some of our most prominent citizens, he was seen to take a cocktail. Four days later he got drunk at Miller's Landing and fell into the river. This cannot be successfully disputed, for the feat was are afraid of the "White Caps." After months witnessed by the county judge and a number of of outrages, the State authorities have begun an our most prominent citizens. Since then the investigation only to discover that the organiza-Captain has been a liberal drinker, and we dare tion is so strongly intrenched that it will be any black-hearted scoundrel in this county to dangerous to disturb it. Perhaps there will be facts. We do not object to open and manly op-position, but we despise the sucaking and under-

hand way employed by certain disreputable politicians of this community." This is even better than the defense of Mr. Cleveland recently made by a German paper of Buffalo against the report that, in deference to Mrs. Cleveland's wishes, he had become a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Protest on Behaif of Women. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Will you kindly permit me to protest, "more in sorrow than in anger," against the disparaging and discourteous comments which the Journal sees fit to make from time to time against women who presume to desire their political right. It should be borne in mind that these women are not the ignorant, the vicious, the irresponsible, but that they represent the highest type of wemanhood of which our country can boast. They are women of intelligence, of unblemished virtue, of culture, of prominent social position and influence. The majority are wives and mothers who have fulfilled every duty conscientiously and unselfishly. Others are women who are maintaining themelves in honorable callings, and those dependent upon them, assuming cares and responsibilities in which husbands, fathers or brothers have failed. A few have seen fit to unite themselves with the Prohibitionists and are advocating that cause with zeal and earnestness. It is not for me, nor for any one, to question their right to freedom of speech and of conduct. It is a privilege not denied any one in this Republic, and one to which women are entitled in common with their brothers. Whether they are right or wrong is also a mat-ter which must be left to the individual conscience-at any rate they who seem to bear the brunt of reproach are not more in error than the men who have identified themselves with the same party. This, however, is not what I wish to say.

There never has been a campaign in which the women of republican heritage have been so earnestly engaged. The party has been willing to accept their assistance in club work. in the newspaper work and on the stump. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Fletcher, Anna Dickinson, will do as much for Republican success as any man in the field. They are advocates of woman sufrage, and are only a few among thousands. It is sufficiently humiliating for any intelligent, thinking woman to realize what her real political status is without being constantly reminded of it, and I think we have a right to ask and expect better things from the Journal. VERITAS.

The Sentinel and Free Trade.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Sentinel of last Saturday says that it "would oppose with all its might and main any present movement for the destruction of our protective system."

Now it would be very interesting to know just when our free-trade organ was converted. Two months ago it declared, in an able editorial, that no man could be in favor of protection and remain in the Democratic party. Now it talks as glibly about preserving "our protective system" as William D. Kelley or Samuel J. Ran-

The light that shone around the Sentinel must have been very vivid indeed to produce so marvelous and happy a change in so short a time. Only a few weeks ago it read Mr. Randall out of the party because he was opposed to any movement for the destruction of "our protective system." It certainly owes that gentleman an apology. I quote from the Sentinel of May 29, 1888, just before Mr. Cleveland's convention: "What is to become of the Democrat who believes in protection? asks the New York Tribune. It isn't a hard conundrum, because the Democrat who believes in protection don't exist. He may call himself a Democrat, or even think himself one, but he isn't." * "As to what will become of the man who claims to be a Demecrat, and at the same time advocates protection, his destiny is sealed. Unless he reforms he will land in the Republican party, sooner or later, and better sooner than later. The Sentinel seems to have chosen the "better" part, and evidently desires to be classed among the "sooners." I can hardly imagine what it was that determined that paper to fight "might and main" to prevent the destruction of "our protective system," without it was the terrible onslaught made against that "system" by Senator McDonald in his court-house speech a few nights since. The Senator's assaults on the "system" have not been equaled by any other free trader in the land, not even by Mr Mills himself. He says: "I am opposed to the socalled protective system upon the ground that it is a violation of the spirit and meaning of the constitution conferring the taxing power." I sincerely hope that the Sentinel will not contique to fight with all its "might and main" to uphold a "system" that violates the "spirit and meaning of the Constitution," even for the "present." But the Senator goes further and says: "I believe that free trade between nations, as between individuals, is the foundation upon which commerce should rest." The editor ought to challenge Uncle Joe for a

JOHN B. GLOVER. joint discussion. The Effect of Destroying Protection. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals In 1856 iron sold under protection at scale prices-\$4.00. There were ninety iron-producing establishments in the United States. Duty be-

ing partially or wholly removed by a Democratic administration in 1857, reduced the price to \$2.35; result, eighty furnaces closed down, or run on greatly reduced time, and but three run on full time and this was only accomplished by reducing wages 25 to 33 per cent. England seeing our iron resources completely wiped out, comparatively speaking, found themselves masters of that industry and raised the price to 4.00. Our free-trade advocates will say. didn't our defunct furnaces resume business as the price was up to the original or protection prices, and go ahead and compete with England's prices." The answer is easily made and fully as easy to comprehend. Had our furnaces again got into the market with their products, England would have dropped on prices again, for their profits were as great in proportion to wages they paid at \$2.35 as our manufacturer's profits at wages they paid would be at \$4.00. Another close-down would have been inevitable. Besides this, men never invest in broken-down. ruined business. You can't induce any capitalists or moderate business man to invest his money in a business that has met such universal failures, so long, at least, as the same causes for failure exist. It would have taken this country thirty years to recuperate from that foolish and invited panic, the result of tariff tinkering, if it had not been for the war. With ninety iron furnaces then, and over three hundred now, what would be the result of free trade on iron, if once brought about? No prospective war to right it now. If great reduction or absolute free trade is ever carried into effect in this country, all European iron countries would place their products on our markets at prices greatly reduced until our furnaces should close down; then, as a matter of policy and business sagacity, they would be foolish if they did not raise the price fully up to our present prices, or even higher, for with our establishments closed and our business men intimidated yet a demand for their products, we would have to pay their prices for whatever amount of iron we absolutely had to have or else shut up shop. To illustrate English greed, take the case of Bessemer steel. Because they had a patent and they thought a monopoly in that article, we had to pay \$156 per ton for steel rails. But Americans "got onto" the process and found it could be made for but little more than plain iron. Protection was thrown around the little industry, and the result is, that same steel rails are now sold for \$32 per ton-a saving of \$124 per ton to Americans, with a \$17 protective tariff besides-and yet the wage-workers employed in the Bessemer steel establishments get double, or nearly so, the wages in this country that the same class of wage-workers get in England. This is one case, and hundreds of others might with same results be given. Bill Scott, of Pennsylvania, Democratic Congressman and Cleveland's henchman, wants free iron. Why? Because he has made his many million dollars on protected iron-more dollars than he can possibly in a legitimate way spend in an ordinary life-time. He wants to deprive others of making money even down to the wageworker. What does he care if you and I starve! He has enough and plenty to spare. Being one of the first hogs to the swill trough, and having got his belly full, he wants to root the trough over, depriving even the "wasser pig" from get-

ting a smell only as it is gathered up from the Yet we fear there are many poor men, who are such blind partisans that they will not consult interest for themselves and their families. but blindly vote for their own destruction rather than go back on the Demecratic party, whose sole stock in trade is ruination to American industries and determination to make slave-laborers out of all who are not able to live without

labor. REEVES. RICHMOND, Sept. 8. Afraid of the White Caps

Louisville Commercial. There is every indication that the Governor of Indiana and his Attorney-general, Michener, more activity after the November election. Even the vote of a "White Cap" is not to be deTHE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Discussion of the Chinese Matter-Mr. Morgan Charged with Drunkenness. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. - Among the executive documents presented was one from the War

Department, stating that in order to furnish before the close of the Fiftieth Congress certain information called for by the Senate it will require the services of eighteen additional clerks at a cost of \$10.800. Referred to the committee

A resolution for the printing of additional copies of the report of the Pacific railroad commission was offered by Mr. Turpie, and gave rise to some discussion as to the number already printed, Senators Cullom and McPherson referring to an impression that there was a desire to suppress the circulation of that report, and Mr. Gorman, a member of the committee on printing, declaring that there was no ground. whatever for such an impression, as the usual number, 1,900, had been printed and delivered to Senators. The additional number of 500, as proposed by Mr. Turpie, was increased, on motion of Mr. Hoar, to 5,000, and the resolution was then referred to the committee on printing. The House amendment to the Senate bill to pension the widow of General Kilpatrick, reducing the amount from \$100 to \$75 a month, was nonconcurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Vest, on the subject of a eampaign work of an employe of the Senate, was taken up and Mr. Plumb moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mesers. Hoar, Vest and Sherman discussed the resolution at length. Mr. Plumb withdrew his motion to lay Mr. Vest's resolution on the table, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill appropriating \$276,619 to be paid to the Chinese Minister at Washington as full indemnity for all losses by injuries sustained by Chinese subjects who have been "in remote and unsettled regions of the United States, the victims of murder in their persons and property at the hands of lawless men." and then proceeded to address the Senate. So far as he was concerned, he had reached the conclusion that the will of the American people as to the total exclusion of Chinese laborers was an irrevocable decree, and that that exclusion must be effected through the operation of law, not through that of a treaty. A question that was put to Mr. Morgan by Mr. Mitchell was treated by the former as an

attempt to draw him into a political discussion; and he said he had no objection. "I believe," said he, "that after you nominated Mr. Harrison for the presidency of the United States, the Chinese government, knowing his record, believed that, by delaying the question until after the November election, it might get an administration that would be favorable to Chinese immigration.

"I don't believe," Mr. Mitchell replied, "that that there is a single solitary mind in the United States of America that honestly believes; any such thing." "The Senator," said Mr. Morgan, "is very

flippant in the use of that word 'honestly.' I have just stated that I believed it; and does the Senator undertake to say that I do not believe "I do not believe that the Senator does be lieve it," said Mr. Mitchell.

"I will not be interrupted by a man of your character in the impeachment of my honesty, Mr. Morgan indignantly exclaimed. "So far as my character is concerned," was Mr. Mitchell's response, "I am willing to parrallel it with that of the Senator from Alabama, either here or elsewhere. "I expected some interference of this kind

when stating this question," said Mr. Morgan. At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech his bill was referred to the committee on foreign rela-The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. Mr. Mitchell then took the floor to reply to the

remarks of Mr. Morgan. He was not surprised, he said, in view of the inconsistent record of the Senator from Alabama on the Chinese question, that, when interrupted by a perfectly proper question, he should lose his temper and fly off into a rage. The presiding officer (interrupting)-The

Chair thinks that the Senator from Oregon is going too far. He must proceed in order. Mr. Mitchell-The Senator from Oregon will endeavor to proceed in order, and certainly will proceed in as much order as did the Senator from Alabama, who was not called to order, either, when he violated the parliamentary rules of this body in direct and explicit terms. The Senator from Alabama has been for years past, and until within the last seven days, the devoted champion of treaty rights. He has denounced, in the Senste and before the committee on foreign relations, various propositions looking to the exclusion of Chinese from this country. He has insisted, first, last and all the time, that this was a question to be settled by diplomacy. He has referred to measures like the pending bill as the "Colorado notion," the "Colorado idea," and the "Oregon idea," or "Pacific coast idea," or as being brought forward and pressed by demagogues for demagogical and party purposes, but, lo and behold, when a Democratic House of Representatives passes a Chinese exclusion bill. even without reference to a committee, the Senator from Alabama, flops, jumps clear over the fence. turns around and declares himself in favor of that bill; and absolutely votes for it, going back on his whole record on that question. This morning he comes here and takes another turn, and insists that the bill for which he voted last Friday should be amended. The Senator, with that kind of a record, is not in a position to question the sincerity of Senators on this floor -as he has done, and without any provocation to him. Mr. President, whatever I may have done since I have been a member of the Senate; whatever I may have done in all my life which I ought not to have done, I can say to the Senator from Alabama that there is one thing which I never have done, and that is. I have never since I have been a member of this body, comelinto the

Senate chamber full of whisky, disgracing myself, and disgracing the Senate. Mr. Morgan occupied his seat quietly and without evincing the slightest emotion or sign of impatience, as Mr. Mitchell applied these uncomplimentary remarks to him. After Mr. Mitchell took his seat, the House

retaliation bill was presented, and referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Stewart asked unanimous consent to have the Chinese exclusion bill taken up. Mr. Sherman objected.

Mr. Stewart then made a motion to that effeet, and it was carried and the bill taken up. Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate in favor of Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. He appealed to Senators on both sides of the chamber, from considerations of national honor, to allow the bill to stand in its present position until it could be definitely ascertained whether the treaty had been or would be ratified. But now, with the knowledge that the treaty was still being considered by the Chinese government, was it right, or proper, he asked. for Congress to nullify that treaty, and to pullify all existing treaties with Chinal If the Uniteds violated or abrogated any portion of a treaty, that act became, by the law of nations, an abrogation of all treaties with that country. The gentlemen from the Pacific coast ought to remember, he said, that they were but a part of this country; and while Senators were willing to adopt extreme measures for the exclusion of the Chinese race, still, they must insist, as the representatives of a lawabiding, law-governed people, that this must be done in an orderly manner, and that no undue, unnatural, or unusual course, must be taken in dealing with China. If he stood alone in the Senate, he would demand and insist that the bill should remain in the hands of the Senate until the treaty was either rejected or ratified by the Chinese government. While the people on the Pacific coast felt keenly the necessity of stopping Chinese immigration, they ought to await the ordinary course of events.

Mr. George coincided with the views ex-pressed by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Evarts insisted that the bill should be referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said that when the bill was put on its passage, last Friday, there were three votes cast against it. One of them be had cast; and it seemed to him then, as it seemed now, that among the various reasons justifying that course there was one quite sufficient, and that was that the Chinese government was the first power on the face of the globe that assented to the American idea of the inherent right of ex-

patriation. Without action on the Chinese bill the Senate

adjourned. Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. - Mr. Sayres, of Texas, presented the conference report on the

fortifications appropriation bill, and it was

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-general to advertise for the purchase of improved mail locks and keys. He requested immediate consideration of the bill, which was accorded, and the bill was

marks making charges against him [Mr. Scott] and the reply, from the Record, but upon Mr. Cannon's suggestion that Mr. Brumm was absent, to be printed.

ference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The pending Senate amendment was that appropriating \$250,000 for the purpose of in vestigating the extent to which the arid regions of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and reserving as the property of the United States all the lands which may be designated for reservoirs and canals for irrigation. The pending motion was that made by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to concur in the amendment, with an amendment reserving from sale or entry, until otherwise provided, all the ands made susceptible of irrigation. The importance of the reclamation of the arid lands

was earnestly urged by Mr. Symes, of Colorado, and Mr. Vandever, of California. Mr. Forney, of Alabama, protested against the government entering upon a project which would result in an expenditure of the enormous

sum of \$960,000,000 Mr. Bacon, of New York, took advantage of the debate to deliver a speech on the subject of trusts, but as his time was limited, he had merely opportunity to touch briefly upon the cotton-bagging trust. This industry, which had been protected into existence, had grown so great that it made no concealment of its power or its purpose to use the monopoly the tariff law had given it to oppress and to put under contribution the growers of the entire cotton derived every particle of its power from the laws passed by Congress, which demanded the surrender of its victims in the name of labor and the Congress of the United States, a purely private enterprise with which the government had no right to interferef The government had given it its power to oppress; the government could take it away. The government was responsible for the oppression, and must remain so as long as it failed to take away the power so shamefully misused. It might seem shrewd politics to prophesy smooth things to those who were interested in the preservation of trusts and combinations, and to say of them that they were largely private matters with which the government could not interfere; but the strong, sound sense of the people would detect the fallacy and discover the

unworthy reason of its utterance. The consideration of the bill was interrupted long enough to allow Mr. Maish, of Pennsylvania, to present the conference report on the army appropriation bill, which was agreed to. The aundry civil appropriation bill was then again taken up, and after discussion of the aridland amendment, and without action the House adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Sept. 10, 1888, as furnished by filliott & Butler, abstractors of titles, Room 23, A

Frank L. Carter to Maria C. Hockmann, lot 17, in C. E. Coffin's East Vermont-\$525.00 street addition..... Melvina J. Johnson to Geo. Barker, lot 192, in Kappes & Naltner's second Belmont addition.

John Brill, jr., to August Krapp, part of lots 2 and 3, in county surveyor's addi-

David T. Swain, administrator, to Edna 830.00 M. Udell, lot 22, in block 35, in Burton's addition to North Indianapolis Louis M. Christ to Martha E. Asherafs, lot 39, in J. K. Sharpe's Woodruff ad-Jesse H. Dillion to Mamie Watkins, lots 28 and 29, in Murphy & Tinker's cor-2,800.00 Francis M. Davis to Ann Spencer, lots 8

300.00

and 9, in the third survey to the town of Alton. Charles Mabley to Benton Unger, lots 35 to 38, in Catharine G. Reed's addi-Anna E. Meyer to Wm. W. Howell, lot 16, in Spann & Co.'s first Woodlawn Isaac L. Kenyon, executor, to David C. Bryan, lot 6, in M. E. Downie's second 1,850.00 350.00 half of lot 6, in square 8, in the south-

900.00 line, part of outlot 157..... Robert Kempf to Walter C. Beard, part of lot 39, in Seidensticker & Naltner's Robert Kempf to Henry Suhr, lot 42, in Seidensticker & Naltner's addition.... Chas. G. Hartsock to Rosa Hartsock, part of northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 2, township 16, range 4

1,500.00 east..... Conveyances, 16; consideration \$15,310.00 No Time to Be Selfish.

San Diego (Cal.) Sun. This is no time to be selfish. If free trade will not materially affect your interests, try to bear in mind the dieaster its operations would bring to the great army of workingmen. If you have been born with a snout and your neighbor with a beak, that is no reason why you should crowd him away from the trough.

THE confidence of people who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, in this preparation, is remarkable. It has cured many who have failed to derive any good whatever from other articles. For diseases caused by impure blood or low state of the system it is unsurpassed.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write: 849 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., } January 4th, 1886. Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully.

F. H. ROWEKAMP. 16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1888. Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARE.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, in-digestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired

feeling giving new life and strength. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

DIED. DENNY-Mrs. Harriet Denny, of paralysis, Sept. 9. Burial from residence, 251 Fayeste street, Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 2:30 p. m. Friends invited. No TRAMER-Monday morning, 2:30 o'clock, Walter, infant son of Elias and Anna Tramer. Funeral from

family residence, 294 North Liberty street, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends invited. SOCIETY MEETINGS. TTENTION. SIR KNIGHTS-RAPER COM A mandery, No. 1., K. T. Stated conclave in Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30

JACOB W. SMITH, E. C.

WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Recorder. WANTED-AGENTS.

MYANTED-A FEW MORE AGENTS TO CANvass for Loomis National Library Association. \$60 per month. References required. J. C. HAMIL-TON, Manager, 3 and 4 Baldwin Block, Indianapolis. GENTS WANTED-\$75 A MONTH AND EX A penses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly; expenses in advance. Full particulars free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass.

ANTED-LADY AGENTS FOR COMBINA. tion bustle-skirt, "Daisy" hose-supporter, rub-ber aprons, bibs, sleeves, shoulder-braces, safety belts, waterproof garments, etc.; reliable house. On-ly goods of real merit; profits large. Address, with stamp, E. H. CAMPBELL & CO., 484 W. Randolph st., Chicago.

TIVANTED-A SUCCESSFUL AGENT (YOUNG man preferred) to take charge of a State and travel, hire and train agents for our new books. Must be a man of good education and good business ability. willing to work hard and desirons of making large money. Salary and commission. Give age, full particulars of experience, salary wanted. Security required. Send this. CASSELL & CO., 40 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED-CANVASSERS.

WANTED - EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS -Now is the time to start canvassing. Good crop reports all over the West; business is good and people are feeling well. Send for terms and descriptive circular of "Hill's Champion Cooker." Agents wanted throughout the West. Address HILL, WHITNEY & CO., 149 Pearl st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. TAYANTED-TO SELL OR TRADE-BOILER W and engine, 12x20, shafting, pulleys, belting and Fixtures. Engine only been in use sixty days. INDIANAPOLIS EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., 366 W.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. THE STAR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIA-Wednesday, Sept. 26. The Star is the strongest and He requested immediate consideration of the bill, which was accorded, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, complained that his colleague [Mr. Brumm] had withheld his remarks making charges against him [Mr. Scott], and the reply, from the Record, but upon Mr. Cannon's suggestion that Mr. Brumm was absent, he deferred for a week his motion to cause them to be printed.

The House resumed consideration of the con-

THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.

An Eminent Physician Reads a Paper of Great Interest before the International Medical Congress.

At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with Carlabad Water and the Powder Carlabad Sprudel Salt for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposis, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks. The Doctor claims, in conclusion of his paper, that the Carlabad Mineral Water, as exported by the city of Carlabad, being the natural product, is much to be preferred, where the quantity of water is much to be preferred, where the quantity of water is no objection, particularly in diseases of the stomach. Whenever the quantity of water cannot be taken the Powder Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (genuine imported) will answer equally as well. He states that the effect of the Water and Powder Sprudel Salt is to be relied upon, independently of any adjuncts of treatment, such as diet and exercise, etc. "My experience with the genuine imported Carlsbad Salt in powder form has been such that I may truly say that no der form has been such that I may truly say that no remedy which I have employed, has given me as much pleasure and profit as this particular one." The dose of Salt is a teaspoonful three times a day dissolved in water. The GENUINE article is bottled under the supervision of the city of Carlsbad, and has the seal of the city, and the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co. on the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine is never sold in bulk. Dr. Toboldt's paper and table of cases mailed to any address upon application to the agents of the Carlsbad Spring, Eisner & Mendelson Company, 6 Barclay Street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" and "MORITZ EISNER," on the neck of every bottle. It is the best nutritive tonic in convalescence, dyspepsia, for the weak and debilitated. Beware of imitations. EIS-NER & MENDELSON Co. Sole Agents. For sale by

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. . They will dye everything. They are sold every-where. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by F. A. Bryan, druggist, cor. Mass. ave. and Vermont st.; Herman E. Frauer, apothecary, 246 E. Washington st.; T. C. French, Masonic Temple Drug Store, eor. Tenn. and Washington sts.; Otto Schopp, druggist and apothecary, 302 S. Illinois st.; Jno. W. Scott, druggist.

TOTTATO BETART If you want to kno YOUNG MEN if you want to know what you ought to know send for special Circular relative to WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILLS, a prompt and permanent cure for Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c. Price \$1 per box.

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 William Street, N. Y.

FOR RENT.

PORRENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER Apply at Bryce's bakery.

OR RENT-ONE FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE C or two young men. 267 E. New York st. FOR RENT-ROOMS 8 and 9, TALBOTT and New's Block, first stairway south of post-office. HORACE MCKAY.

FOR RENT-TWO FINE NEW STORE ROOMS, just being finished in my new brick block. This town is located in one of the best portions of Indiana for soil, timber, fruit, health, and the finest coal fields in Indiana; two railroads, with the third to be built the next year; town of 2,500 inhabitants, and grow-ing very fast; A No. 1 opening for two first-class dry goods stores, one grocery store, one hardware store and a merchant tailor's store; big territory; has to be seen to be appreciated. A rare opportunity is now offered. Address THOMAS DRYDEN, Oakland City, Gibson county, Indiana.

FOR LEASE.

OR LEASE ON LONG TIME-BY THE QUAKer Valley Water-power Company, located on Spring river, at Lowell, near Baxter Springs and Ga-lena, southeast Kansas, a T-shaped building, each part 16x48 feet, with the use of a fine Leffel wheel, giving 31 horse-power. This is a fine location for the manufacture of small wood-work, such as handles, hames, spokes, etc.; or for a paper-mill, or for flax. Also, would sell a half interest in this, the best water-power in southern Kansas, including the "Quaker Valley Mills" and 35 acres of splendid lands adjoining, or would take good farming lands in Grant, Delaware, Henry or Hancock counties, in Indiana, in exchange, For information address WM. B. MORGAN, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., or MORGAN BROTH-ERS, Lowell, Cherokee county, Kansat.

REMOVAL.

DEMOVAL-OFFICE OF UNION CENTRAL Life Insurance Company has moved from 901s East Market st. to Room 35 Vance Block. J. S. LAMBERT, Manager. C. H. McDowell, City Agent. .

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-WM. A. KRAG'S RESIDENCE, NO. 729 N. Meridian St.; 12 rooms, natural woods, inlaid floors, furnace, bath, electric bells and lighting, natural gas, elegant decorations, fine stable and carriage house, beautiful grounds. Mr. Krag leaves the city in a few days. Here is an opportunity to secure a fine home. C. F. SAYLES, 75 E. Market Street.

AUCTION SALE.

10 ACRES OF LAND

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE,
Containing ten large rooms, beautifully papered: also,
large pantry and bath-room; large slosets all over the
house; good cellar and large attic. The above property is situated two miles north of the city limits, on
Illinois street, or what is known as the Westfield
pike, three-quarters of a mile north of the east entrance of Crown Hill Cemetery. The residence is
first class in every particular, and is nearly new. Mr.
R. P. Daggett was the architect and superintendent
of the work. In connection with the above is a fine
carriage-house and horse stable combined; wood and
coal-house combined; a new barn 60x40. The premises are now open for inspection. They have only to
be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at public
auction, on the premises. auction, on the premises,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12TH, 1888, At 10 a. m., together with all of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of a beautiful parlor set of upholstered chairs and settee; nine upholstered patent rockingchairs; three large mirrors; nine pairs of lace cur-tains; five pairs portiere curtains; Brussels carpets; rugs; mats; five black walnut bedroom sets; three marble-top dressers, with large mirrors; three marbletop wash-stands, with large mirrors; three settees; two marble-top center-tables; one cherry center-table; one black wainut hat-rack, with large mirror; one black wainut sideboard; handsome pieces black ebony; a large collection of paintings and engravings; one new Singer sewing-machine; silverware, chinaware and glassware; one black walnut extension diningtable; six black walnut dining-chairs; two No. 62 Radiant Home stoves; one large kitchen range; several spring and hair mattresses; a large variety of bedding; lamps of every description.

ALSO, THE CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS AND LIVE STOCK. Consisting of one fine double-seated carriage; one bhaeton; one wagon; one cutter, one carriage horse, 1619 hands high; one brood mare and colt; three milch cows; one heifer; three hogs; four sets of harness; gardening implements. The whole to be sold without

Terms of Sale-Personal property will be cash; the real estate one-quarter cash, one-quarter in twelve months, the balance in three and five years. Deferred payments secured by mortgage on the premi-ses, with 6 per cent, interest. T. J. HART. SAM PURCELL, Auctioneer.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Mapleton, will provide dinner on the grounds at 12,

A UCTION SALE OF FINE MERCHANT TAIL-day morning, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, at the room, No. 18 North Pennsylvania street, the entire stock of fine suitings, trouserings, vestings and overcostings, embracing worsteds, cassimeres, cloths, beavers, cheviots, etc., belonging to the store of Tom P. Egan; also, at the same time and place, the fixtures. consisting of tables, counters, cases, cutting table, large combination safe, with inside doors (Mosler, Brahmin & Co.'s make), chandeliers, etc., etc. Prior to that date will sell at private sale. Terms, cash. Sale positive. GUSTIN & MCCURDY, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. COR SALE-WEBER SQUARE PIANO, CHEAP at 813 N. Alabama st. LOR SALE - ONE ZIMERMAN'S PATENT

fruit-dryer; one steam or horse-power cider-mill; one two-horse Superior eight-hold wheat drill; one Ball & Gibbs Imperial sulkey plow; two Kalamazoo spring-tooth harrows; one road cart; one platform spring buggy. Cheap for cash, or a good note, payable when Grover Cleveland is elected President of the U.S. (his death excluded.) 233 E. Washington st. FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN-\$3,000 FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS. J. A.

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M est market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis. LOST.

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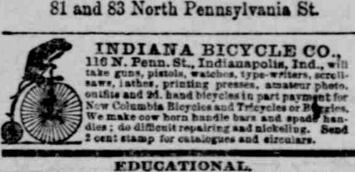
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GREENCASTLE, INDIANA. Fifty-first session begins Sept. 17. Students, 853. Professors, 47. For circulars in special colleges apply to Deans of the several schools, viz.:

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